

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,  
Received up to 24th July, 1872.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Jalwa-i-Túr*, of the 8th July, repeats complaints of the extortions said to be practised on the inhabitants of Kerana in the Moozuffernuggur District by the collectors of chowkee-daree-tax. Not only have houses inhabited by persons been over-assessed, but even unoccupied ones have been subjected to the tax.

The writer asks the authorities to make enquiries with a view to remove the grievance, and undertakes to furnish a list of the houses which have been improperly assessed, if called upon to do so.

It is also stated that the people of the bazaar commit nuisances in the compound of Seva Ram, a banker, and other public resorts. The bad consequences likely to result from the practice are commented upon, and the authorities are asked to put a stop to it.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 9th July, writing from Umritsur, complains that the streets of the bazaars of that city are in a disgraceful state. They are said to abound with ruts, which remain full of dirty water, thereby not only subjecting the people to great trouble in passing on them, but giving room to fear the probability of the spread of diseases.

The road leading from Chowk Durbar Sahib to the house of Pada Atul Sahib is particularly mentioned as being in very bad repair.

The writer blames the municipal committee for its shortcomings in the matter, and remarks that a portion of the considerable income realized from the contract of the octroi, &c., which amounts to Rs. 2,00,000, might, with much propriety, be laid out in the repair of the roads, as a large sum of money is now spent in the cleanliness of the drains of the city.

The complaint of the tax on cows and buffaloes (noticed at p. 293, paras. 3-4, of the *Selections* for the week ending 10th June) is repeated.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the same date, devotes a leader to the octroi-tax. The object is to show that, though this tax is only a substitute for that levied in the time of the former rulers under the name of *choongee*, it is far more severe and oppressive than the latter, and this for the following reasons :—

(a) It was formerly levied by each rajah or emperor only on imports on their entrance into the confines of his territory, that is, once for all. Under the British rule, the state of things is otherwise. Instead of being taken only at the confines of the British dominions, it is collected in each city and town lying in them over and over again on the same commodity.

(b) Worst of all, the collectors of the tax practise such extortions on the people as defy description—a fact which the writer illustrates at some length by taking the town of Bilgram in the Hurdui district as an example. It is stated that the chuprassees posted at different outposts to collect the octroi-tax force even the poor persons, who bring *kundas* (cakes of dry cow-dung used for fuel), milk, curd, or the like things for sale to pay a duty on them before being allowed to enter the city. This is felt extremely hard by them, because in many cases they are obliged to remain with their burden outside the city on account of having no money to meet the demand of the tax-gatherers.



Another point to which the writer would invite attention is the impropriety of levying the octroi-tax on things brought by the people into a city for their private use. This is common enough in Bilgram, where a tax is levied on mangoes daily brought by the people to their homes from their gardens. Worse still, the superintendent of octroi, in order to save trouble, makes an estimate of the number of mangoes on the trees in each garden and fixes a tax on them, which must be paid in full, even though a portion of the mangoes may be destroyed or consumed on the spot.

The authorities are asked to attend to these grievances, and take steps for removing them.

The *Koh-i-Túr*, of the same date, has an article in which the writer suggests that the authorities should make it a rule with them,—(1) to discover, by means of personal enquiries, how the measures enforced by them from time to time affect the people, and, in case of finding any of them to be actually oppressive, to take prompt steps for reforming it; and (2) not to place implicit confidence on the reports of their subordinates. To show the importance of the first suggestion, he refers to the order passed in Moradabad last year, directing the closing of all the drains in the city, and prohibiting the people on pain of punishment by fine from allowing the water of their houses to run out, which for obvious reasons caused great discontent among the people, who at last preferred complaints to the Commissioner of Rohilkhund, when the grievance was removed.

The need of attending to the second suggestion is illustrated by the following examples :—

(a) The Magistrate of Moradabad, in his letter to the Commissioner about the recent disturbance which took place in that city on the occasion of the concurrence of the Mohurram and Holee festivals, stated that the disturbance did not last for more than half or quarter of an hour, after which time peace was restored; whereas it has been learnt from authentic and



reliable sources that the riot lasted from 12½ p.m. to 4 p.m., and that confusion prevailed in the city for two days, the bazaar having remained shut during that time, until on the third day quiet was restored on the Commissioner's arrival. That the latter statement is true is evident from the fact that the killing and wounding of a number of persons, the plundering and burning of a part of the city, and other events which occurred in the riot, could not possibly be the work of half an hour; and it ought to have been the duty of Government not to have placed reliance in the Magistrate's report without weighing its truth, and without considering that it was very probable that the officer might have misstated the facts in order to save himself from the blame of mismanagement.

(b) Another instance has come to the writer's notice in which a Civil Surgeon, who was on bad terms with a Baboo, his subordinate, made a report against him, stating that he was idle, and the Local Government, relying on the officer's report, and without enquiring into the facts urged in the Baboo's behalf by the people of the whole city (who had a high opinion of him, and believed him to be perfectly well-behaved and active in the discharge of his duties), placed his services at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The same paper discusses the subject of the weakness and instability of the public works erected by Government, and the large sums of money wasted on them, and blames Government for taking no steps to secure their strength and durability.

The *Mayo Gazette*, of the 10th July, invites attention to the trouble experienced by travellers coming to the Umballa Cantonment in consequence of a quarantine having been established there. However urgent may be the business upon which they may come, they must stay for four days in a hospital built for the purpose outside the cantonment before being permitted to enter it. The so-called hospital is simply a collection of thatched cottages, where those who put up in them get worse, on account of finding only indifferent shelter from the weather.



The result is that during the time travellers have to remain in the hospital the object for which they come is defeated. Persons who come to prosecute their cases in a Court lose them, and return home disappointed.

In order to save the people from all this trouble and loss, the writer suggests, that while the prohibition lasts, the authorities at Umballa should cause the decision of all mofussil cases to be postponed, and the railway authorities should cease to give tickets for the Umballa Cantonment.

Under the heading "Jullundhur," the same paper states that thefts and robberies are still prevalent towards Noor Mahal, and that no trace of the thieves is found in any case.

The case of a person who was beaten to death by Pertab Singh, Thanahdar, in order to extort confession in a case of theft, is under consideration. The civil surgeon is said to have stated through covetous motives that the man died a natural death. The writer expresses a hope that full justice will be done in the case.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 11th July, in its column of local news, reports that cases of criminal assaults are very frequent in the city.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, of the same date, is surprised to find that, though a public prohibition has been issued by the Secretary of State against the practice of presenting addresses to officers at the time of their retiring from service, except in case of the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors, and though the Governor of Madras has only recently passed an order to the same effect, they are still offered to officers of different ranks, both Native and European, including even Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners, as well as Deputy Collectors. The writer disapproves of the practice, not because he dislikes to see deserving officers, who have given proofs of their good administration and zeal in promoting the welfare of the people, being presented with such addresses, but because he



would discourage the custom of offering them to all officers without distinction, whether they deserve them or not, simply for the sake of flattering them.

The same paper in noticing the liberal subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 60,000, paid by the Native chiefs and princes of Rajpootana, in order to erect a memorial in honour of Lord Mayo, gives special credit to the Maharaja of Jodhpore, who, notwithstanding that he had been humiliated by the undeserved treatment received at His Lordship's hands at the Ajmere Durbar, by having been turned out from the British dominions, and having the number of the guns of his salute reduced, has not been behind his brother chiefs, either in making a munificent donation in order to perpetuate his memory or in expressing his grief at his untimely death. The editor thinks that this laudable act of the Maharaja should be recognized by Government by restoring the number of the guns of his salute to the former limit.

The *Rajpútána Social Science Congress Gazette*, of the 12th July, in its column of local news, states with regret that cholera is still prevalent in the city (Jeypore), and that some persons fall victims to it daily.

It is added that a theft took place at the house of a prostitute, and property valued at Rs. 2,019 was lost.

The *Muir Gazette*, of the same date, notices the distress suffered by the poor people living in the *poorwāhs* outside the city of Meerut, in consequence of the prohibition to thatch their houses, due to fear of conflagration. They have no means of shelter from rain and the severity of the weather, and are subject besides to the danger of the walls of their houses falling down.

In order to relieve the people, the editor suggests that the owners of the *poorwāhs* should be required to build *pucka* houses for them, or that aid should be given for that purpose from the municipal funds.



The *Punjābī Akhbār*, of the 13th July, invites the attention of the municipality of Jullundhur to the need of repairing the flooring of the courtyard of Kareem Buksh's Serai, which is said to abound with cavities made by the carts and other conveyances which put up in it. In the rainy season these cavities remain full of water, and consequently passengers are put to great inconvenience. As the serai is not the property of any particular individual, but is a charitable endowment, in which travellers put up *gratis*, the writer thinks that the municipality ought to undertake its repair.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbār*, of the same date, has a communicated article on the mischief done by persons who, after acquiring a mere smattering of the Persian language, set up in the business of *urzi-nuvees*, and by taking up their seat in the compounds of Courts, impose upon the ignorant public by drawing up wrong petitions of complaints for them. As might be imagined, these petitions are so composed that the petitioner's meaning is reversed or misrepresented, and the result is that thousands of cases are lost.

In order to remove the evil, the writer suggests that the writers of such petitions should be required to pass an examination before being allowed to follow the profession, just as in the case of mookhtars. It has come to the writer's knowledge that such a system is already in vogue in the Punjab—no person being allowed to act as *urzi-nuvees* until he passed a prescribed test. If a similar rule were to be enforced in the North-Western Provinces much good would be the result.

A correspondent of the *Akmal-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th July, writing from Loodhiana, reports that, in consequence of the excessive flood of the river, the Sutlej Railway-Bridge has given way. The estimate for the repairs is said to have been made at Rs. 1,00,000, and the probable time it will require to complete them to be two years.

The correspondent also mentions the frequency of thefts in the city. Two important cases have recently happened ;



one at the house of Moonshee Bonta Shah, *itlak-nuvees*, in which property worth Rs. 2,500 was carried away, and the other in Mouzah Jasowal, in which the amount of loss is estimated at Rs. 3,550. In both cases the offenders are said to have been arrested, and a portion of the stolen property found.

The *Majma-ul-Bahrain*, of the same date, also notices the breaking up of the Sutlej Railway-Bridge, and the trouble to which passengers have again been subjected in consequence, and blames the Railway Company for having entrusted the construction of such important works to contractors. The Beas Railway-Bridge, which was also built by contract, gave way the very next year after its construction.

The same paper is of opinion that, in order to redeem zemindars from the distress in which they are involved in consequence of being obliged to borrow money from mahajuns and bankers at exorbitant rates of interest, and to save their estates from being sold, mortgaged, or brought under attachment, in order to satisfy the demands of their creditors, Government should establish a public bank in each district, or at least in each division, specially for their benefit, where, after summary investigations, money should be lent to them at a small interest through tehseeldars according to their wants, and to the extent to which their means might justify, after requiring them to go through the usual processes of drawing up a bond and getting it registered, &c., to be repaid after the promised term through the same officials. A start has already been made in this direction in the district of Julundhur, where a bank has been established for the purpose of making pecuniary advances to zemindars; but the requirements which have to be fulfilled before money can be obtained—such as the furnishing of a security, the Financial Commissioner's sanction, &c.—are such that months pass away before the applications for an advance are sanctioned, and during that time the applicants have to quit their business, and the object for which the money is wanted is often defeated.



The utility of the scheme is thus marred by the conditions with which it is hampered, and the writer therefore recommends that the system recommended by him should be adopted.

The *Amir-ul-Akhbār*, of the 15th July, learns from a Mooltan correspondent that the Police *sepoy*s there practise great extortions on grass-sellers. They forcibly take their grass and pay only half the price due.

The *Kárnámah*, of the same date, dwells on the good conferred on the people by money-order offices by freeing them from the rapacity of Native bankers and mahajuns, and saving them all trouble and delay in cashing the orders ; but suggests that, in order to remove all complaints which are now to be heard of the harsh treatment shown towards the people by some money-order agents, and extend the popularity and usefulness of the system, Government would do well—(1) to see that persons appointed to the office are polite, so that they may treat the people with whom they should have to deal with courtesy, and (2) to establish post agents, who should be placed under the control and supervision of *tehseeldars* or deputy post-masters, at towns and villages where money-order offices do not exist, in order to enable the people to obtain orders at and for any place.

The *Khurshid-i-Jahántáb*, of the same date, invites particular attention to the following abuses, which are said to give rise to cholera in cities.

(a) Melon-fields are cultivated at river banks. These are manured with heaps of filth, which corrupt the air.

(b) Lime-kilns are built in the vicinity of cities.

(c) After rain-fall, the water of drains is thrown by sweepers on to the streets and lanes, which emits an offensive smell.

The *Pattiala Akhbār*, of the same date, in a long leader, draws attention to the bad practice of pressing the inhabitants of the hills, such as Simla, Kussowlee, Subathoo, Kangra, Dalhousie, &c., into service when European officers go up to



them, and when they leave them, as well as on the transfer of troops from one place to another. They have to suffer much loss and inconvenience by being pressed into service; the cultivation season may slip by and their fields may remain untilled, or their daily work and private concerns may suffer; they are forced away from their houses to work as coolies, and detained by the officials appointed to superintend over forced labourers for several days, in order to avoid the trouble of getting new men.

The editor considers it to be extremely unjust that the poor people should be subjected to such treatment, and be deprived of their liberty, and wonders that the English Government which maintains the principle of allowing liberty to all mankind, should suffer such practice to exist in its own dominions.

He concludes by saying that it is a mistaken notion to suppose that if the practice of pressing men into service were discontinued, no coolies would be available in hilly regions; because an establishment of labourers could easily be created. In all of them the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is asked to remove the grievance.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 9th July, has the following in its correspondence columns.

*Dhar.*—The Prime Minister has introduced stamp-paper in the state, and increased the tax on land. These measures have given the people great cause of complaint, so much so that the cultivators of all the villages have stopped the cultivation of their lands, while some of them have quitted their villages after setting fire to them. The *tehseldar* has been ordered to go through the territory in order to expostulate with the cultivators on their conduct.

*Indour.*—The Maharaja takes a special interest in bestowing favours on his army. Soldiers who have been twenty-five years in the service receive an addition of one or two rupees a month to their pay, while those of them who acquire some



knowledge of Persian, Hindee, or Mahratee, are promoted to the post of nishandar, jamadar, or soobahdar, according to their deserts.

The Maharaja is also praised for being very attentive to promoting the welfare of his subjects, and dealing justice to them.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 12th July, referring to the pertinacious behaviour of the Khan of Kelat, who, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, failed to pay any attention to the advice of Major Harrison, and the anarchy and confusion prevailing in his territories, recommends that, in order to save the people from the distress which threatens to befall them, as well as to ensure the safety of the British frontier, Government should call upon the Khan to restore quiet in his State within a month, and in the event of his failing to do so, should take the management of the State into its own hands, and keep the Khan under surveillance in the British territory, just as the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla now is.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the same date, in a long leader, dwells on the propriety of protecting the honour and dignity of the chiefs and princes of Native States after their death. Under the existing arrangements nothing is more common than that when any of them dies without issue, and some one not of his kindred placed on the throne, his successor delights in inflicting indignities in various shapes on the members of his family, and his *protegés* and dependants. The widowed ranee is expelled from the State, the queen-mother is reduced to a miserable state, and other members of the family are troubled in various ways, while the friends and dependants of the deceased Raja are subjected to most humiliating treatment.

The writer considers this to be a great pity, and is of opinion that measures should be adopted by Government to put a stop to the abuse. These, according to him, should be the following. In all cases in which a Native chief should die without issue, and a stranger be nominated to succeed him,



Government should set apart suitable jagheers from the State and fix maintenance allowances for the family and dependants of the deceased chief, and should lay down rules for the preservation of their honour and dignity to which the reigning chief should be bound to adhere. Steps should also be taken to see that the jagheers and allowances thus assigned to the family and dependants of the deceased are not wasted by them. Unless these measures are adopted, there can be no hope that the desired end will be gained, and that alien chiefs will cease to tyrannize over the families and dependants of their predecessor.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfûz*, of the same date, under the heading "Rampore," states that in consequence of the recent heavy rain, the river Kosee has been swollen and passengers suffer great trouble in crossing it. The attention of the Nawab is invited to the need of building a *pucka* bridge over the river.

The *Akhbâr-i-Anjuman-i-Panjâb*, of the same date, praises the Maharaja of Cashmere and Jummoo for having set aside a suitable sum of money with the object of opening a medical school in Srinuggur. Baboo Gopal Chandra, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and a Native physician, will act as superintendents of the school and give lectures.

The *Amir-ul-Akhbâr*, of the 15th July, in its column of local news, states that a flight of locusts appeared in Loharoo from the south-west, and remained hovering in the air for two days during which time they committed great ravages. The Nawab, in order to prevent the locusts from doing further mischief, posted sowars to go through the villages in order to destroy their eggs wherever they should be found.

The *Kárnámah*, of the same date, learns from a reliable source that the roads at Hyderabad remain in a disgraceful state. Lately when the procession of Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowla passed on the road leading to Sir Salar Jung's palace, a sowar was seriously hurt. The editor remarks that strict injunctions should be issued to the Road Superintendent, directing him to see that all the roads are kept in good repair.



## C O M M E R C I A L .

The *Mayo Gazette*, of the 10th July, in a communicated article, repeats complaints of the unequal treatment shown by Railway officials towards Hindoostanee and European passengers. It is stated that Hindoostanees who obtain tickets for the first and second class carriages and take their seats in them are often turned out in order to make room for European passengers and forced to sit in a carriage of a lower class. The writer proves this by referring to the case of a pleader of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, who took a first class ticket from Benares to Allahabad; but, on the train arriving at the Moghul Serai Station, was forced to take his in a second-class carriage, because of the first-class carriages having been occupied by European passengers. The pleader being an English scholar complained to the station-master, and asked him either to return half the fare, or provide him with a seat in a first-class carriage, but in vain.

Another point of injustice, to which the writer would draw attention, is that, while the carriages in which European passengers sit are lighted, those for Hindoostanees are left dark. Thus the first and second class carriages, and even the compartment of the third-class carriage reserved for Europeans, of the train, which starts from Benares for Moghul Serai in the evening, are provided with lights, while the rest of the carriages remain unlighted. The writer objects to this.

The editor of the *Mayo Gazette* regrets that Hindoostanees should receive such a disgraceful treatment in journeying by rail, and wonders that, in spite of the repeated complaints preferred in this respect by means of newspapers, no steps have been taken to remove the grievance.

## E D U C A T I O N A L .

The *Agra Akhbâr*, of the 10th July, regrets to observe that in supersession of the old rule, under which Deputy Inspectors of schools were gazetted as equal in rank to tehseeldars invested with the powers of a Magistrate, their position in dur-



bar will now be below that of tehseeldars of an inferior grade, and that the rate of their travelling allowance has been reduced from four annas per mile to three-tenths of their salary; so that, instead of Rs. 50 per month, the maximum travelling allowance hitherto drawn, Deputy Inspectors of the lowest grade will now receive only Rs. 24, which will scarcely suffice to cover the expense of conveyance.

In the writer's opinion the first measure is unwise and impolitic, on the plea that it will serve to lower the Educational Department, which is already thought lightly of by the people; and the second unjust on the score of the great trouble and cost incurred by Deputy Inspectors in the perpetual tours to which they are doomed; and he expresses a hope that Sir William Muir will withdraw both the measures and restore the old arrangements.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the 12th July, has a communicated article on the same subject. The writer expatiates on the responsible nature of the office of Deputy Inspector, and the onerous duties connected with it, and thinks that the pay now allowed for it, rising from Rs. 80, the minimum, to Rs. 120, the maximum, is small compared with the work they have to perform, and that important posts—such as Deputy Inspectorships—ought to be sufficiently remunerative in order that they may be an attraction to well-qualified and honest men. So far from this being the case, however, it is now in contemplation to reduce the travelling allowance of Deputy Inspectors from four annas per mile to three-tenths of their salary. The writer condemns the measure, and remarks that in case of its being carried out, Deputy Inspectorships will cease to be attractive to able men, and will be filled up by incompetent persons, and the efficiency of the Educational Department will be materially injured thereby.

The writer goes on to say that the plea urged in support of the proposed reduction—viz., that since other Government officers receive travelling allowance at the rate of three-tenths of their pay when on tour, the same rule should apply



to Deputy Inspectors—will appear to lose force when it is remembered that postal inspectors and sub-inspectors, who are much on the same footing with deputy inspectors and sub-deputy inspectors of the Educational Department, receive Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 per diem, respectively, as travelling allowance. Such being the case, the writer thinks it unjust that the latter officials, whose duties are no less important but more difficult, should be allowed less.

He concludes by expressing a hope that Sir William Muir will not allow the measure in question to be carried out.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, of the same date, notices at some length the success which has attended the efforts of Dr. G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph. D., for promoting the cause of education in the Rawulpindee Circle, of which he has been Inspector for some months past as a temporary arrangement, by inducing the people of the districts in the circle to open Arabic and Sanscrit schools on the grant-in-aid principle, and compete for the Punjab University examinations. Liberal donations in money and land were recently assigned by the inhabitants of the district of Jhelum for opening Arabic and Sanscrit schools there under the Doctor's auspices—*vide* p. 249, para. 5, of the *Selections* for the week ending 13th May,—and the example has now been followed at his instance by the people of Rawulpindee, so that in all twenty-one Oriental schools now exist in the two districts.

As to the competition for the Punjab University examinations, it will be seen that, while hitherto no persons from the Rawulpindee Circle went up for the examinations, notwithstanding that notices relating to them were year by year circulated among them, this year, during the short time Doctor Leitner has been there, out of the thirty-two candidates who have passed the University examinations, twenty were sent up by the districts of Rawulpindee, Jhelum, and Gujrat—a result due solely to the Doctor's efforts.



The writer concludes by giving great credit to Doctor Leitner for the numerous benefits repeatedly conferred by him on the people of the Punjab, and the eminent services rendered by him to the literary world, and by expressing a wish that he may be rewarded in a marked manner.

The *Núr-ul-Absár*, of the 15th July, notices the establishment of ten schools by the municipal committee of Benares for imparting education to sons of paupers of all castes, from brahmans downwards to pasees and sweepers, the cost being paid out of municipal funds. The movement was originally started by Mr. Forbes, the late Commissioner, who founded a ragged school in the city, and has since been followed up by the municipal committee.

The writer objects to the measure—(1) because he does not think it fair that the income from the municipal taxes should be laid out for the benefit of idlers; (2) because he disapproves of the principle of eleemosynary education; (3) because the elementary instruction given at these schools will do harm rather than good—"a little learning is a dangerous thing;" (4) because boys of lower castes on leaving the schools after acquiring a mere smattering of knowledge, and, therefore, without being reformed in their morals, will mix with good society and corrupt it; and (5) because on acquiring a little knowledge they will endeavour to obtain employment, and give up their proper professions.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 11th July, is glad to observe that Pundit Gobind Raghonath, the editor of that paper, who was sentenced by the Magistrate of Benares to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment to six months' imprisonment, in consequence of having failed publicly to prove the statement privately communicated by him to that officer as to the police having applied severe tortures on the people of a house in Mohulla Ram Ghat, where a case of theft recently happened (for particulars see p. 228, para. 4, of the *Selections*



for the week ending 4th May), and was obliged through poverty to submit to the latter punishment, has been rescued from imprisonment, in consequence of Maharaj Sir Jung Bahadoor, Prime Minister and Grand Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, having paid the amount of the fine. The Maharajah is thanked for having relieved a poor brahman and the editor of a newspaper from heavy distress.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 12th July, states that in furtherance of the proposal suggested by the editor of the *Núr-ul-Absár*, in order to perpetuate the memory of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—*viz.*, that a book should be compiled containing his memoirs and an account of his public career,—Baboo Harish Chandra, a gentleman of Benares, and a member of the *Allygurh Scientific Society*, has offered a reward of Rs. 100 to any one who will prepare such a book. The editor gives credit to the Baboo for the generous offer.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 24th July, 1872:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Pât-ká-Akbbár,</i>	Urdu,	Lahore,	Weekly,	1872. June, 7th	1872. July, 18th
2	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 14th	" 18th
3	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i>	Ditto,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 22nd
4	<i>Pât-ká-Akbbár,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 21st	" 18th
5	<i>Dhaultpore Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Dhaultpore,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 19th
6	<i>Pât-ká-Akbbár,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 28th	" 20th
7	<i>Dhaultpore Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Dhaultpore,	Ditto,	July, 1st	" 19th
8	<i>Pât-ká-Akbbár,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 5th	" 20th
9	<i>Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 1st week.	" 17th
10	<i>Jalwa-i-Túr,</i>	Hindi,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 8th	" 11th
11	<i>Hindi Márwár Gazette,</i>	Urdu,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 8th	" 17th
12	<i>Urdu ditto,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 8th	" 17th
13	<i>Najm-ul-Akbbár,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 8th	" 24th
14	<i>Oudh Akbbár,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 9th	" 10th
15	<i>Koh-i-Túr,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 9th	" 12th
16	<i>Skola-i-Túr,</i>	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 9th	" 12th
17	<i>Naf-ul-Azím,</i>	Arabic,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 9th	" 15th
18	<i>Mayo Gazette,</i>	Urdu,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 10th	" 13th
19	<i>Agra Akbbár,</i>	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 10th	" 16th
20	<i>Benares Akbbár,</i>	Hindi,	Benares,	Weekly,	" 11th	" 16th
21	<i>Akbbár-i-Alam,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 11th	" 16th
22	<i>Vidyá Vilás,</i>	Urdu-Dogrit,	Jummoo,	Ditto,	" 11th	" 18th
23	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i>	Urdu,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 11th	" 22nd
24	<i>Muir Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 12th	" 17th
25	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 12th	" 17th
26	<i>Allygurh Instituta Gazette,</i>	Urdu-English,	Allygurh,	Ditto,	" 12th	" 17th
27	<i>Shams-ul-Akbbár,</i>	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	" 12th	" 17th
28	<i>Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto,	Jeypore,	Weekly,	" 12th	" 18th



29	Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,	...	Urdu.	...	Lahore,	Weekly,	...	12th	18th
30	Lauh-i-Mahfúz,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	Ditto,	...	12th	18th
31	Pát-ká-Akhhár	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	...	12th	20th
32	Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	...	13th	17th
33	Urdu Delhi Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	Ditto,	...	13th	17th
34	Núr-ul-Anwár,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	...	13th	17th
35	Koh-i-Núr,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	...	13th	17th
36	Panjábí Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	13th	18th
37	Rohilkhund Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	...	13th	18th
38	Akmal-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	Weekly,	...	14th	19th
39	Majmá-ul-Bahrain,	...	Ditto,	...	Loodhiana,	Ditto,	...	14th	19th
40	Gwalior Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Gwalior,	Ditto,	...	14th	22nd
41	Núr-ul-Absár,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly,	...	15th	17th
42	Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Agra,	Ditto,	...	15th	13th
43	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,	...	Urdu,	...	Rampore,	Weekly,	...	15th	18th
44	Kárnámah,...	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	...	15th	18th
45	Samaya Vinod,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Nynce Tal,	Bi-monthly,	...	15th	19th
46	Amr-ul-Akhhár,	...	Urdu,	...	Loharoo,	Ditto,	...	15th	19th
47	Pattiala Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Pattiala,	Weekly,	...	15th	20th
48	Saunders Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Shahjehanpore,	Ditto,	...	15th	20th
49	Almorah Akhhár,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Almorah,	Bi-monthly,	...	15th	22nd
50	Muhibb-i-Márwár,	...	Ditto,	...	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	...	15th	22nd
51	Khurshíd-i-Jahántáb,	...	Urdu,	...	Agra,	Ditto,	...	15th	22nd
52	Shu'á-i-Mihr,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	Weekly,	...	15th	22nd
53	Shola-i-Túr,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	...	16th	19th
54	Matla-i-Núr,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	16th	19th
55	Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Gujranwalla,	Ditto,	...	16th	19th
56	Urdu Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	Ditto,	...	16th	19th
57	Naf-ul-Azám,	...	Arabic,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	...	16th	24th
58	Akhhár-i-Am,	...	Urdu,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	17th	20th
59	Rohilkhund Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	Bi-Weekly,	...	17th	24th
60	Akhhár-i-Alam,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	Weekly,	...	18th	24th
61	Meerut Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	20th	24th

ALLAHABAD:

The 3rd August, 1872.

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



